

## SARAJEVO WINTER OLYMPICS

While the 14th Winter Olympic Games are racing to a close, the competition remains as close as ever, with the Olympians continuing to display mastery, fortitude and stamina. The hosts are working hard to keep the spirits of the sporting participants high offering them every hospitality and care.

One can boast of the greatest proficiency, along with super-

electronic gadgetry and the like — but it is all to no avail if one fails to put one's heart and soul into the effort. TASS was told by Olympics honorary visitor Alexander Isakov, Pilot-Commander of the USSR and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, that, in Sarajevo, we feel that all Yugoslav people identify themselves with the Games — resulting in truly excellent organization, he remarked.



Sharing the Olympic podium (left to right) — Besenyanova and Babin (USSR), Torvill and Dean (Britain) and Klimova and Ponomarenko (USSR).

## ICE DANCING: A STUNNING SHOW

IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch awarded Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean from Britain the gold, while the silver and bronze awards went to the Soviet pair Natalya Besenyanova and Andrei Babin, and Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko.

The auditions were filled to overflowing and even the sides were crisscrossed — so tough was the competition for the awards. Up until the last minute the bronze medal remained in the balance, as Klimova and Ponomarenko threw down the gauntlet to experienced Americans Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert, who were in the lead before the free dance session.

The young Muscovites (Marina is 17 and Sergei 23) breezed to the silver to a Kalman tune

thus crowning their Olympic debut.

Besenyanova and Babin danced nearly all their number to constant applause. Then came the turn of the triple world champions. Though controversial, their dancing Ravel's Bolero did not leave a single viewer sitting on his hands and won them nine perfect marks. The Nottingham couple are now planning to enter the world championships in Ottawa to crown their amateur career.

Triple world champion, Scott Hamilton of the USA, won the men's singles. Brian Orser of Canada, took the silver and Jozsef Sabovik of Czechoslovakia, the bronze.

European champion, Alexander Fadeyev of the USSR, placed a poor seventh.

Yugoslav Jurij Franko brilliant to his great silver.



The best of friends off the ice: speedskating rivals, Gaetan Boucher of Canada, twice Olympic winner, and twice silver medalist, Sergei Khlebnikov of the USSR.

## First medal for hosts and an optimistic Senegalese

Jurij Franko, of Yugoslavia, has won the Olympic hosts their first medal to date, running up in the men's giant slalom, behind winner Max Julien, of Switzerland, who excelled on both runs. Third-placed in the Biala Slalom Mount contest was Andreas Wenzel, of Liechtenstein.

Remarkably, the field included even African skiers, who

did fairly well — Senegalese Lamine Gueye, for instance, finished 59th, ahead of 50 more seasoned giant slalom masters. I lack the skills and experience to compete with the world greats, he noted, but hope sports fans in Senegal will soon be rejoicing at an Olympic award for a Senegalese Alpine skier the way Yugoslavia are at Jurij Franko's success.

## 'GOLDEN' RELAY

At long last the USSR Biathlon squad has made amends for its poor showing at the Olympics. Dmitry Vasiliyev, Yuri Kabanov, Aigimantas Sabonas and Sergei Dityagin won the 4x25 km relay in 1 hr 38 min 51.7 sec. Second-placed Norway clocked 1:39:03.9 and West Germany finished next in 1:39:05.1.

## GDR CLEAR THE BOARD

The GDR made a clean sweep of the women's speedskating titles at the Sarajevo Olympics — two for Karin Enke and one each for Christa Rothberger and Andrea Schöne.

This was to be expected, as in the past two years the GDR have dominated major international tournaments, said Rudi Stenit, head coach of the USSR women's squad. The GDR have a field of strong leading skaters. Between them, the GDR and the USSR shared all the 12 Sarajevo medals but the latter failed to get a single title, with only two bronzes to show for Petra Schöffel and one for Natalya Shteyn (Jewen), from Kemerovo.

## Debbie steals the show

Debbie Armstrong has triumphed in the women's giant slalom to win the first gold for the USA in Sarajevo. Her opponent was in doubt until the last minute, as she was only listed as a replacement by her National Olympic Committee.

## Two misses

Great skiing proficiency was Norwegian Erik Kvalløos his Sarajevo 10 km cross-country biathlon title.

The 24-year-old college student missed twice in shooting but made up for the penalties by picking up speed.

I missed twice because I was going too fast, he noted. Last year Kvalløos ran up to the world cup, and this winter finished third in the cup stage at Falun.

Aigimantas Sabonas, of the USSR, was close to an upset but missed twice shooting straight upright and ultimately came in fifth.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St Moscow Printed at the "Izvestia" Press Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Saturday Issues 50078.

No. 15 (530), FEBRUARY 21-24, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

## CANDIDATES TO THE SUPREME SOVIET MEET THEIR CONSTITUENTS

A very important event in the socio-political life of the Soviet Union — the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR due to take place on March 4, 1984, are only two weeks away. Work committees have nominated candidate deputies to the Supreme Soviet the highest organ of state power. The interests of working people will be mainly represented in Soviet parliament by factory workers and peasants, as well as by intellectuals.

At meetings all over this country, the electorate are meeting their candidates. These meetings, sponsored by various public organizations, help voters to know their would-be representatives better as well as providing them with an opportunity of voicing and a candidate to be elected to the Supreme Soviet he or she is bound to carry out all the proposals put forward by voters at election campaign meetings and rallies.

The Soviets represent a comprehensive mass national organization through which the working people exercise state power. Every Soviet citizen, each voter should be informed about the many-sided activities of the deputies. This is why canvassers and candidate deputies speak before the elections at work stations and in voters' clubs at enterprises and in neighborhoods. They tell people about the most important events taking place in this country, about the changes that have occurred since the previous elections about plans for the future.

## FRIENDSHIP POWER TRANSMISSION LINE

A new high-voltage transmission line running from the Yuzovskaya atomic power plant to Dobruja in Bulgaria, will improve power supply to the south of the Ukraine, Moldova, as well as to Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania. The foundation for the first pylon have been laid.

The almost 400-kilometre-long line will pass over the wide Yuzovskaya, Danube and other rivers. The river banks will be stabilized by pylons as tall as forty-story buildings.

Romanian and Bulgarian builders have also started work on the line.

For the past two weeks the attention of millions upon millions of sports fans around the world has been riveted on the 1984 Olympic competition in Sarajevo. Of the 39 available awards the majority went to the USSR and the GDR. The USSR gathered 25 medals (10 gold, 10 silver and nine bronze).

Finland, Sweden and the USA won four golds each. Overall Finland won 13 medals to Norway's nine, the USA and Sweden eight each and Czechoslovakia six.

The Olympic titles were shared by 11 nations — the USSR, the GDR, Finland, Norway, the USA, Switzerland, West Germany, Canada, Italy and Britain.

The next Winter Games are due to take place at Calgary, Canada, in 1988.

## Farewell to Sarajevo—Calgary ahoy!



Radiant gnatcatcher Vladislav Tretyak (left) and captain Vyacheslav Fetisov of the 1984 Olympics, winning Soviet ice-hockey side.

## Triumph of the Olympic ideals

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch talks to a TASS correspondent:

Q: How do you assess the Sarajevo Games? Have they lived up to your expectations?

A: The 14th Winter Olympic Games will undoubtedly go down in history as the best of the last 60 years. Never since 1924 when the Winter Games were founded has the world witnessed such a striking sports gala or such unity between athletes. The entire Sarajevo Games were a graphic testimony to the triumph of Olympic ideals — the

ideas of peace, friendship and cooperation.

Q: Have the Sarajevo Olympics reflected the mounting popularity of winter sports in various countries?

A: Absolutely. The fact that the Games drew a record 40 nations is evidence of the growing popularity of winter sports. No one is surprised any longer to see Winter Olympics competitors from such hot African and Latin American countries as Senegal, Morocco, Mexico and Argentina... That winter sports

(Continued on page 8)



At the closing ceremony: Vucka the wolf cub, the Sarajevo Games mascot, in the company of the Polar bear cub, his successor at the next Olympics to be held at Calgary, Canada.

## NO PROBLEMS DESPITE LUGE SPILL

Moscow college students, Yevgeny Belousov and Alexander Belyakov, have won the two-man luge Olympic silver medal, counting home 0.04 sec behind winners, Hans Strangassinger and Franz Vembacher of West Germany, on the two run total.

The Muscovites set out before the rivals in the decisive run, and had to take a few risks. They got off to a good start but the tenth, last-but-one turn proved the fatal one, as

the luge was too slow to make the straight and tipped on one side, forcing Belousov and Belyakov to exhibit all their dexterity to get it back on course losing at least 0.2 sec in the process.

The USSR managed to win two silver and one bronze in the men's luge events, while Soviet women luges failed to win any. Incidentally, the USSR started losing the sport only 15 years ago.

## PODIUM

Alpine skiing, Men's giant slalom

1. Max Julien (Switzerland) — 2 min 41.18 sec

2. Jurij Franko (Yugoslavia) — 2:41.41

3. Andreas Wenzel (Liechtenstein) — 2:41.75

Speedskating, Men's 1,000 m

1. Gaetan Boucher (Canada) — 1 min 15.80 sec

2. Sergei Khlebnikov (USSR) — 1:16.53

3. Kai Arne Engelstad (Norway) — 1:16.75

Speedskating, Women's 3,000 m

1. Andrea Schöne (GDR) — 4 min 24.79 sec

2. Karin Enke (GDR) — 4:26.33

3. Gabi Schönbrunn (GDR) — 4:33.13

Biathlon, 18 km cross-country race

1. Erik Kvalløos (Norway) — 30 min 53.8 sec

2. Peter Angerer (West Germany) — 31:02.4

3. Matthias Jacob (GDR) — 31:05.5

Cross-country skiing, Women's 4x5 km relay

1. Norway (Jager-Helene Nytræden, Anno Jahren, Brit Pettersen, Brit Aunli) — 1 hr 6 min 49.7 sec

2. Czechoslovakia

3. Finland

Twisted luge

1. Hans Strangassinger and Franz Vembacher (West Germany) — 1 min 23.620 sec

2. Yevgeny Belousov and Alexander Belyakov (USSR) — 1:23.660

3. Jörg Hoffmann and Jochen Pietzsch (GDR) — 1:23.887

Alpine skiing, Men's downhill

1. Bill Johnston (US) — 1 min 45.59 sec

2. Peter Mueller (Switzerland) — 1:45.86

3. Alois Stelner (Austria) — 1:45.95

Women's downhill

1. Michela Figini (Switzerland) — 1 min 13.35 sec

2. Maria Walliser (Switzerland) — 1:13.41

3. Olga Chervotova (Czechoslovakia) — 1:13.57

Speedskating, Men's 1,500 m

1. Gaetan Boucher (Canada) — 1 min 58.35 sec

2. Sergei Khlebnikov (USSR) — 1:58.83

3. Oleg Bozhyev (USSR) — 1:58.89

Cross-country skiing, Men's 4x10 km relay

1. Sweden (Thomas Wassberg, Benny Kohlberg, Jan Ottosson, Gunde Swen) — 1 hr 55 min 06.3 sec

2. USSR

3. Finland

## A 'bronze' first go

Once on the podium they seemed oblivious of what was going on at the moment — Zinla Ekmans from Riga and Vladimir Alexandrov from Krasnoyarsk, who placed third in the luge bob event. They were the first Soviet bobsledders ever to win Olympic medals.

The Soviet crew is an excellently well-knit duo, said Wolfgang Hoppe, who steered a GDR bob to the title. It is very rare in our sport to do so well after only three years of practice, he noted. His teammate Dietmar Schauerhammer stressed he was amazed at the debuts' skill and their fine

## FACTS AND EVENTS

◎ The draft of the American Federal budget for the 1985 fiscal year has earmarked 2,100 million dollars for the creation of bases, beam, anti-satellite and other types of space weapons.

◎ Despite differences in the socio-political systems of the Soviet Union and Argentina, the two countries hold common positions on a number of international issues, said the Argentine Vice-President Victor Martinez in an interview to the BAH news agency. On a global scale, common ground exists in Soviet and Argentine policies on such issues as the struggle for disarmament and defense, the achievement of equilibrium, and the preservation of peace and security.

◎ The Indian authorities are taking steps against separatist movements who have been organizing provocations in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. During the clashes, the police and the security forces arrested several hundred members of those groupings seeking to join Pakistan.

## AAPSO CONCERNED AT GROWING U.S. PRESENCE

## AAPSO CONCERNED AT GROWING U.S. PRESENCE

Cairo. An appeal to step up resistance to American aggression to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf has been made by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO). The appeal is contained in the statement of the Organization's Permanent Secretariat, released here at the start of the International Week of Action for turning this area into a zone of peace.

The statement notes with alarm that American military presence is growing rapidly in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf where American bases are set up to accommodate the interventionist rapid deployment forces and warships carrying nuclear weapons.

It is in this way that the United States and its NATO partners carry out their aggressive global strategy which has become particularly dangerous following the deployment of American nuclear missiles in West-

ern Europe. The Reagan administration is attempting to torpedo an international conference on the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, an idea supported by the United Nations. It also ignores the Soviet Union's constructive proposals aimed at demilitarizing the Indian Ocean and resolving it into a nuclear free zone.

It is the task of all the peoples of Asia and Africa and all the progressive forces on the planet to halt the hegemonist plans and military intrigues perpetrated by American imperialism.

## Nicaragua under continuous attack

Managua. The United States continues its aggression against Nicaragua, shedding the blood of peaceful Nicaraguan civilians, said Humberto Ortega, the Nicaraguan Minister of National Defense.

Addressing a rally in the town of Masaya he said that the population of the border areas of Nicaragua is subjected to armed attacks almost every day by mercenary Sandinista groupings based in Honduras

and Costa Rica. A few days ago, armed counter-revolutionary gangs again infiltrated Nicaragua from across the northern border. The CIA supplies them with ammunition and other military equipment by helicopter and plane. The Sandinista People's Army is locked in heavy battles with the gangs.

The Reagan administration couples its armed incursions against Nicaragua with an economic blockade in an attempt to provoke the population's discontent at its material difficulties, he said. However, the Nicaraguans are well aware that the country's economic problems are caused by American subversive activities. Our people realize that despite the armed and economic aggression, the Nicaraguan Government continues to carry out its progressive reforms including a number of social reform programmes to benefit the public at large.







### Round the Soviet Union

● IN THE CITY OF UL'YANOVSK ON THE VOLGA, AN ILYUSHIN-86 AIR BUS HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A CLASS-ROOM in which flying classes will be given to students of the local training centre for civil aviation pilots, technical and traffic control personnel from CMEA countries. Experienced crews will instruct the trainees on how to handle the aircraft.

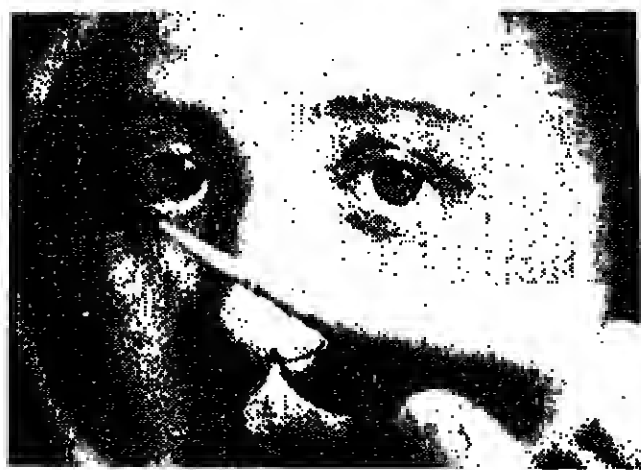
● AN ASSEMBLY LINE FOR DRILLING INSTALLATIONS HAS GONE INTO FULL PRODUCTION AT THE GEOMASH ASSOCIATION, in the Kuznetsovsk Region of the Russian Federation. The modernisation of some of the components of the drill, which is mounted on a lorry, has increased performance by one and a half times. Every year, the Geomash Association will produce eight hundred of these drilling installations intended for prospectors and oil workers.

● PHYSICISTS IN RYERLORUSIA HAVE DESIGNED A NEW LASER, WHICH "SPECIALIZES" IN HOLOGRAPHY. Called Foton, this quantum generator combining the advantages of the ruby and the gas laser, ensures proper lighting of the object of which a three-dimensional portrait is to be made. It will be of use in taking photographs of high-speed processes and in studying the behaviour of plasmas, the tensions appearing in materials, and the factors involved in the cutting of metals.

● A TRAINING CENTRE FOR LONG-DISTANCE CAPTAINS HAS BEEN OPENED AT THE ATLANTIKA FISHING ASSOCIATION IN THE BLACK SEAPORT OF SEVASTOPOL. Training facilities at the centre include a computer with a display unit, and a mock-up of a chart house. After only a few weeks on the course, seamen will improve their navigation skills and carry out navigation operations to perfection. Every year, hundreds of navigators will be trained under the guidance of the electronic "teacher".

## RESTORATION OF ART WORKS

Our photos show restorers from Moscow, Latvia and the Ukraine at work. Every year, we restore thousands of works of art. Each Union republic has restoration workshops of its own. In the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Uzbekistan, these are actually major concerns with a budget running into many millions. The greater part of their finance comes from voluntary societies for the protection of historical and cultural monuments (all republics have such societies). Apart from individual membership fees, large



sums are received from collective members of the society. Restorers are trained at establishments of higher education in Leningrad, Tbilisi, Kiev and Vilnius, and at technical schools in other cities.

Whereas some 25 years ago there was only a very limited number of restorers in our country, today we are dealing with an industry involving the work of thousands of experts. These include art critics, artists, chem-

ists, physicists and biologists. In recent years they have discovered many masterpieces previously thought lost.

Great interest is shown to the USSR in the preservation and restoration of cultural and historical monuments. Of major importance in this respect was the Law on the Protection of Monuments and related articles of the new USSR Constitution.

- Restorers at work on the gilded stucco moulding decorating the foyer of the Lvov Opera and Ballet Theatre — one of the most beautiful buildings in the city.
- A portrait being given a new lease of life.
- The department of easel and oil painting of the All-Union Restoration Research Institute in Moscow.



### The electric car: solving the problems

Minibuses, carrying out the work of route taxis, are being tested in Moscow. The 10-seater buses were made at the Riga Motor Works and run on electric traction. They do not contaminate the atmosphere nor contribute to noise pollution. This type of bus runs at a speed of 70 km/h which is quite sufficient in a city where the maximum speed limit is 60 km/h.

One charge of the battery is enough for the bus to run for about 40 km. Recharging is replaced by a change of battery, which takes only a few minutes. Today electrically driven cars serving different purposes are being produced in the USSR, among them minibuses, small trucks and taxis. The Volga automobile plant, well known for its Lada baby car, is working on a model of an electric car by Tesla. It will run on silver-zinc batteries which will ensure a run of 100 km without any re-charge.

### IMPROVED ROAD SURFACING

New road surfacing has been successfully tested in the conditions of the hot Karakum desert in Central Asia. An additive increasing the surface resistance to heat was used instead of a road surface in heavy traffic.

The additive, made out of cotton tar — from cotton processing wastes, will become an obligatory component of cold asphalt concrete manufactured in Turkmenia (a republic in Central Asia).

Cold asphalt concrete is used here for building roads in the desert which are subsequently rolled since hot asphalt cannot be transported over long distances. However, cold asphalt becomes viscous in summer when road surfaces are heated by the sun to temperatures of 40°C, so even a small percentage of the new substance helps make the surface stronger and more durable.

### Places to visit



## The Dom Cathedral

As was the case many centuries ago, the gabled roofs and the domes of the churches in old Riga are reflected in the waters of the Daugava River. One of the most famous sights in the Dom Cathedral built in 1211, only ten years after the foundation of Riga itself. The city coat of arms bears the date 1201.

The building and reconstruction of the Cathedral went on for centuries, and therefore various styles such as Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque, are reflected in its architecture.

Its numerous relics and the splendid stained windows made by masters from Riga, Dresden, and Munich attract tourists from all parts of this country and from abroad.

Most of the visitors who flock to the Cathedral come to hear the concerts arranged there three times a week, and once more often in summer, by the Latvian Philharmonic Society.

At the time the organ of the Dom Cathedral was made—in 1884 — it was the biggest in the world. It has 6,788 pipes made of different types of wood and of metal, varying from 13 millimetres to ten metres in length. They are divided into 127 registers. It was restored after the war by experts from the German Democratic Republic. Thanks to its "romantic" registers which are no longer made anywhere in the world, the organ has very few equals in so far as concerns the quality of its sound.

### NEW TEXTBOOKS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

Linguists from India and the Soviet Union have decided to join forces in order to produce textbooks of Russian for Indian students, and of the Indian languages for Soviet students and universities. Included on the list of authors are well-known Soviet scholars from the Institute of Asian and African Countries and the Pushkin Institute of the Russian Language in Moscow and prominent Indian experts.

The work comes under the programme of the Joint Soviet-

Indian commission of textbooks which this year is considerably expanding its sphere of activities.

Over the past twenty years of cooperation, 425 titles have been translated into English and published in the Soviet Union at the request of the Indian side. These are dictionaries, reference books, textbooks on mathematics, mechanical engineering, chemistry, medicine and other subjects. Over a million copies of these books have been published to date.

### A MASTER OF FOLK INSTRUMENTS

An exhibition of musical instruments made by the folk master, Nazir Nazirov, has opened in the House of Culture in the settlement of Ramit in Tajikistan. The exhibition includes having its own special timber, and particular clarity and profundity of sound.

The master believes that the instruments sound better when made from the wood of mulberry trees which have been standing for half a century. There are many such trees in the Ramit Gorge. Using his own tech-

nology, the master soaks the wood in water, and then processes and dries the timber. He also has another secret: when polishing his instruments, he never covers them with lacquer, as he believes this to be detrimental to the sound. Visitors to the exhibition are given an opportunity not only to see the instruments on display, but also to play them. One of this year's school-leavers, Habibullo Nazirov, has emerged victorious in a contest for the best connoisseur and lover of Tajik national music.

### Science and technology

#### A PUMP-TYPE POWER STATION

A pump-type power station, depending for its operation on differences in temperature of the heat carrier, has been designed by scientists from the Turkmenian Republic.

Water brought to boiling point by the Sun converts liquid iron into steam. This turns the blades of a turbine producing electricity. Ice-cold water from a well turns iron into a liquid state again. These cycles are repeated throughout the daytime.

The minipower station, twenty times as powerful as the solar batteries used in remote grazing grounds, can fill nearly seven thousand litres of water in a day. This is enough to supply a flock of sheep with water and to irrigate a small tract of land. It generates sufficient power to provide electricity to a shepherd's settlement (television and household electrical appliances included).

#### THE VOLGA IS TO BECOME CLEANER

An Institute of Nature Protection in the basin of the Volga River has been set up in the Volgograd town of Taganrog. There are more than fifty million people living on the banks of Europe's longest river, and

hundreds of oil fields and petrochemical and engineering industries. The institute's task is to promote the protection of the Volga's waters from industrial pollution. The results of its research will be made use of in the protection of other Soviet rivers.

#### BLUE MAP OF THE DESERT

Hydrogeologists in Turkmenia have completed maps of the underground waters in the Karakum Desert.

It is the first time such work has been carried out on a republic-wide scale. The geologists have drawn on a large body of material accumulated over the past few years from the drilling of all sorts of wells. Most underground water in the republic is found in the mountainous areas and in the valley at the foot of the Kopet Dag Mountains, where the majority of fresh-water reservoirs are concentrated. Considerable resources of underground water have been located in the ancient delta of the Amudarya River, beneath the Lenin Karakum Canal and under the water works system in a zone of heavy irrigation.

The hydrogeological maps will help improve utilization of water resources in the republic. In the construction of centralized systems of water supplies, and to irrigate farmland. More precise information about the reserves of underground water will make it possible to build running water supply systems and aqueducts in the mid part of the republic much faster and at considerably less expense.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON KAMCHATKA

Since time immemorial the Kamchatka Peninsula, in Soviet North-East Asia, has been a supplier of valuable furs. All species of Pacific salmon are found in its rivers. Nevertheless Soviet economists have plans to establish a large territorial-industrial complex on Kamchatka, for which the stocks of high-quality mineral coal, located in the southern, most developed part of the peninsula, will serve as a basis. Also found on Kamchatka are about 150 springs of native sulphur, as well as deposits of tin, mercury, limestone and other minerals. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) it is planned to increase industrial output on Kamchatka by almost 25 per cent. The authors of an ecological-economic model for the peninsula, however, suggest that some industrial projects which may endanger environmental protection measures be reconsidered. It is recommended, for instance, that the development of oil fields be abandoned since the peninsula's oil- and gas-bearing structures lie in zones having rich stocks of fish. A careful approach to the construction of hydropower stations which will dam spawning rivers is also required. The construction of geothermal stations, it is stated, will cause the least damage to nature on the peninsula. The Pazhetkaya Station (11,000 kW), the first geothermal station on Kamchatka, is already in operation, providing heat for male farm bathhouses.

A one-man show can now be seen at the Children's Art Gallery in Georgia, a Soviet Transcaucasian republic. The artist is Vika Blizhakovskiy, a first-form pupil from Tbilisi School No. 66. The gallery, which occupies an old building in Bero-tashvili St., organizes exhibitions of the works of young Georgian artists. Avtandil Kikhlidze, the gallery director, believes that Vika Blizhakovskiy (there are over 130 of her works on view) draws very imaginatively.

Is the photos: the young artist Vika Blizhakovskiy.

● One of the gallery rooms.



### VIEWPOINT

#### EDUCATION AS REFLECTED IN STATISTICS

Lev BOBROV

Even the pure figures and "dry" information, such as these contained in a recently released USSR Central Statistical Board report on results for the economic and social development of this country in 1983, gain in interest and eloquence when subjected to comparative analysis.

Here is an example: today 155.3 million Soviet people have either a secondary (including incomplete) or higher education. To compare: this is almost ten times as many as in 1939. In the intervening forty-five year period the Soviet population increased by less than 45 per cent. In other words, it is changing qualitatively, becoming more numerous and more educated, ready to assimilate new knowledge, and for further intellectual development.

Or to take another statistic: 67 per cent of all those employed in the national economy have either secondary (including incomplete) or higher education. In 1939, the equivalent figure was 12 — a difference of 75 per cent. Such is the measure of the improvement in the professional and overall cultural levels of our skilled workforce — the key in having a more job conscious, efficient and productive personnel capable of coping with the difficult tasks facing the country.

Having become the most educated nation in the world, the Soviet society has not lost the thirst for knowledge. The USSR Central Statistical Board reports that today there are 106 million Soviet students in the country. This amounts to 38 per cent of the population as against 25 in 1949.

In 1983, nearly 47 million people learnt new skills or improved their qualifications by attending refresher courses at their place of work, or at special institutes offering advanced training for doctors, teachers, and other professions. All these forms of training, which are free of charge and accessible to all, are being made available on an increasingly large scale. In addition, millions of employees are improving their general educational level by attending classes of extramural or part-time departments of universities, colleges and technical schools.

The Soviet economy has opted for intensive development, a transition which must be completed in the present decade. The restructuring of our national economy sets new demands on the training of skilled personnel, the foundation for which are to be laid already during school years.

For all its achievements, the system of education in the Soviet Union is in need of further improvement in response to the new requirements and opportunities afforded by Soviet society which has entered the stage of mature socialism.

"The Main Trends in the Reform of Secondary and Vocational Training Schools" by a draft reform drawn up by the CPSU Central Committee and put forward for nation-wide discussion which is to last two to three months.

In the course of one or two five-year plan periods, universal secondary education will be supplemented with universal training for jobs. It is stipulated in the draft reform.

The reform in the main is to be carried out before 1990. It should have a favourable effect on the training of skilled personnel, and facilitate further development of the Soviet economy, culture, science and technology.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### AUTOMATION IS OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE

The automation of production, starting with much-needed tools, presses, lines and shops up to the comprehensive automation of plants, including the automation of designing and control, is a goal of critical importance for the country, writes IZVESTIYA. Its successful implementation, writes Academician A. Alexandrov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, can in the main be achieved in the current century.

Automation, in industry, with the exception of continuous processes, will raise productivity 2-2.5-fold and will release up to 50 per cent of the workforce in continuous processes. This will permit the country's production capacity to rise and will make more feasible the putting into operation of the new seemingly inconceivable technology.

Computer-aided research drastically saves time. In engineering, a designer can use a display unit to design a part and programme the machine tools involved for its processing. This renders old drafting fully redundant.

All this has already been attained in individual processes and there is no doubt of the possibility of mass use of such achievements.

The USA has shipped a strict embargo on exports of electronic technology and machinery to the Soviet Union believing that this will slow down or stop progress in this exceptionally important area. However, we have independently achieved such difficult goals like the development of atomic and rocket technology without any assistance from abroad and in quite a short time, the article notes.

#### LATEST IN COMET RESEARCH

In the TRUD newspaper an ingenious theory on the emergence of living matter on this planet is outlined by astrophysicist Yevgeny Kilmakov. Current research into comets, he reckons, may soon produce spectacular finds.

Nine years ago Kilmakov argued that comet nuclei have even more complex organic compounds than the already discovered cyan and acetonitrile. But the presence of cyan compounds makes the emergence of amino acids, which go to make up protein, the originator of life, very likely. If such components are found in comets could they not be carriers of life? To prove his point, Kilmakov started a series of experiments which showed that icy fragments of comets falling into the Earth's atmosphere quite could certainly carry frozen rough copies of living cells. Once in a suitable medium, say a warm pool, these could come to life. Comets may thus be an intelligent message to mankind from distant worlds, this being a very convenient way of transmitting biological information, the author contends. It is not impossible that at some time in the future people will use this comet "transportation" to settle far-off worlds in the same way as the Earth was once populated.

#### RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

A. Makukhin, USSR Deputy Minister of the Power Industry and Electrification, writes in the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper about the potential of renewable energy resources and its use in the national economy.

In the near future, construction will be completed in the Crimea of a small experimental industrial solar power station, which will serve as a prototype for future huge ventures hundreds of times more powerful. On the list of priorities today is the construction of solar and tidal power stations which have a number of advantages compared with only solar or only tidal stations. In some of the European parts of the country the use of geothermal water looks promising. It is planned to build a geothermal heat-and-power station with a type of underground circulation system in the Stavropol Territory in the south of Russia and in Dagestan, the Northern Caucasus. Considerable reserves of geothermal energy could be tapped in the Far East, sufficient to meet the needs of the region over a number of decades. Which is why in addition to the already existing plans, there plans include another one related to 200 megawatts.

As to the energy of tidal waves, it is necessary to study all the possible ecological consequences following the construction of such stations. For many years, an experimental station running on the energy of tidal waves has been operating in the Kula Peninsula near the city of Murmansk. Although this project does not generate lot of electricity, new and larger power stations are being designed for construction on the coasts of the White Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Developments in harnessing wind power show that it is possible to build installations rated at between 18 and 15 megawatts per unit even today, and in the future we may design stations rated of ten to fifteen megawatts.

#### CHILDREN COME FIRST

In this country the government helps the family to raise and educate children and look after their health and well-being, writes the MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOL paper. Various public organizations have joined hands in the area of child care. For instance, trade unions concern themselves with children's recreation schemes. Last summer nearly 15,000,000 children stayed in 63,000 summer camps. Spending one term of 25 days in such a camp costs one hundred rubles, while half of the passes are free and the rest cost just 20 per cent of the actual total, the article emphasizes.

Most Soviet families use the services of 130,000 kindergartens and creches, which now accommodate over 15,000,000 preschool-age children. The government's share of their upkeep amounts to 80 per cent. The country's socio-economic development plans very graphically reflect its specific concern for children. The current five-year plan, for instance, has set aside over 8,000,000,000 rubles for the welfare of children. The government pays for medical consultations for women during pregnancy, as well as their stay in a maternity home and for services of children's doctors. Apart from partially paid leave until the child is one year old a mother receives a lump sum upon the birth of the first, second and third child. The article stresses that earlier such benefits were available only upon the birth of a third child. Women with small children now enjoy a longer paid leave.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## Theatre, Cinema and TV stars

OLEG

BORISOV



"A New Youth", a TV serial, based on the novel by the great Russian writer, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, was shown on the Moscow TV network late in 1983. One of the leading parts, that of Vostok, in the film was played by Oleg Borisov, a popular dramatic and film actor. "A New Youth" is not the actor's first encounter with Dostoyevsky. He has appeared as Gerasimov in the stage version of "The Idiot" and as the hushed in "A Gentle Creature". In both cases, production was by the Gorky Theatre in Leningrad.

Now that Oleg Borisov and Lev Dodin (the director responsible for the film version of "A Gentle Creature") have joined the Moscow Art Theatre, Muscovites hope, and not without reason, that "A Gentle Creature" will soon be included in the latter repertoire.

Thus Oleg Borisov has returned to his alma mater—for it was at the Moscow Art Theatre studio that actor started his career.

After graduating he worked for about 15 years at the Leningrad Russian Theatre. He was then invited to join the Gorky company, one of the best theatres in the country. Many actors dream of working with Georgi Tovstonogov, the theatre's chief director. In addition to being a talented director, Tovstonogov possesses a rare gift—the ability to divide an actor's hidden reserves of whose existence the letter is often ignored. In Borisov's case, for instance, he realized the remarkably broad range of actor's gifts; that he could tackle anything from comedy to psychological drama, from farce to tragedy. Under Tovstonogov's guidance all the facets of the actor's talent were revealed.

Borisov has played Grigory Melnikov in the stage version of Mikhail Sholokhov's novel "And Quiet Flows the Don"; Almazov, chief of the planning department at a modern construction site, in Alexander Gelman's play "The Minutes of a Session"; the old Evgeny Yermeyev in Alexander Vampilov's play "The Last Summer in Chulimsk"; and chairman at the rural Soviet, former frontline soldier Kiselev in the stage version of Vladimir Tsvetkov's work "Three Sacks of Wheat"; Pyotr — in "The Bourgeois"; Sasho in "Summer Guests" by Maxim Gorky; Prince Harry in Shakespeare's "Henry IV". All these vastly different roles were brought to life in modern audiences by Borisov. For this work was seeded with first-class acting technique and skills.

In one way or another, all the roles I play are "me", says the actor. My suffering, and convictions, my sleepless nights, my nerves. It is difficult to live the lives of all these contrasting characters, to identify completely with each and every one of them. And it is indeed because Borisov lives rather than acts the lives of his characters, that his work is so highly appreciated by critics and the roles as created by him on stage and in the cinema continue to live their own life in the hearts of his audiences.

Today Oleg Borisov is embarking on a new stage in his career. This is his first season with the Moscow Art Theatre. Together with chief director Oleg Yefremov he is rehearsing Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya".

## Books from a new series

In Balgoda, the Vuk Karadzic Publishers have produced the novel, "Parting With Mayors" by the well-known Soviet prose writer, Vladimir Rasputin in Serbo-Croatian. Published jointly with the Redgate Publishers of Moscow, the novel is the first in the new series, "Library of Russian and Soviet Literature" which will also include works by Herzen, Dostoyevsky, Chukovsky and other Russian and Soviet writers. Cooperation between Soviet and Yugoslav publishers has a

## CHINGHIZ AITMATOV'S WORK TO BE SCREENED

Distinguished Soviet novelist from Kirghizia, Chinghiz Aitmatov, has consented to the screening of his latest novel, "A Day Lasting Longer Than a Century", well known in many countries. The film will be made by cinematographers from Turkmenia.

The Turkmenian cinema is young — it started out in the 50s with films made by the first national director, Ali Karlyev. Since then over 20 pictures made in the republic have been awarded Soviet and international prizes. Cinematographers from the constituent republics helped set up the new art for people who had no written language of their own before the October Revolution. In the 20s film makers from neighbouring Uzbekistan helped the republic produce its very first newsreel and later its first feature film.

## DON QUIXOTE AND OTHERS

Well-known Soviet director Revaz Chikheidze has started work on a nine-part TV serial based on the novel "Don Quixote" by Cervantes.

This will be the first TV serial of "Don Quixote", which will take 10 hours of screen time. Commissioned by USSR Central Television, the film will be shot at the Gruziafilm Studios, jointly with the Spanish state-owned TV network and well-known French film Pathecinéma.

Why has the director whose films, including the latest "Your Son, the Land", which has a modern theme, turned his attention to the work of Cervantes, which is about 400 years old. "Don Quixote" is as modern as never before, said Chikheidze. It can be said that "Don Quixote" is a comedy character, but isn't it a paradox of our epoch that clever, just and balanced people frequently look funny?

Considerable difficulties arose with the choice of actors for the main parts. Here there must be no mistakes. The actors must interpret their roles with great psychological depth. What makes this difficult is that in all the world literature there are no better known characters than the Knight-Errant and his faithful companion. People on all continents know them "by sight". I want them to remain recognizable in our film too. All the ancient difficult and straining auditions of actors are going on. For the time being I can say for sure that Don Quixote will be a Soviet actor, Sancho Panza—Spanish.

long history and it forms an important part of the broad links between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the field of culture. Over the current five-year period, publishers in the two countries have plans to produce more than sixty books by Soviet and Yugoslav authors in editions of almost one million copies.

## EARLY SHOSTAKOVICH SCORE FOUND

The revolutionary battles of the stormy year 1917 echo through the funeral march, "To the Memory of the Victims of the Revolution", written by Dmitry Shostakovich, an eleven-year-old boy from the city of Petrograd. The score of the march, one of the earliest of Shostakovich's compositions, which was believed to have been lost was found and subsequently studied by Professor Sofia Khenikova, of the Leningrad Conservatoire. She is the author of a four-volume monograph, "Shostakovich: Life and Music".

In his autobiographical sketch, "The Road I Have Travelled", Shostakovich says that the piano piece "The Soldier" and the funeral march testify to his early civic self-awareness, notes Professor Khenikova. This is hardly surprising, for there is documentary evidence to show that Shostakovich's family were involved in the revolutionary movement in Russia both on the paternal and maternal side. The score of the march, which was written under the influence of Beethoven's 12th Sonata was found in archives relating to Shostakovich's aunt, the pianist Nina Kokoulina. It was one of several early compositions especially copied for her in 1922.

Also discovered in the archives was "The Merry Polka", an unknown composition from the years. Among memorable outbursts of a later period is an impromptu madrigal dedicated to the Leningrad Maly Opera and Ballet company which early in the produced Shostakovich's opera "The Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk" ("Katerina Izmailova").

This and other materials are included in a new edition of Professor Khenikova's monograph which at present is being prepared by the Leningrad branch of the Sovetskaya Kompozitsiya.



A scene from the play.

## WHAT'S ON!

February 21-24

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 21 — A concert by the Bolshoi soloists. 22 — Carala, Cyrovets, "Nabab" (ballet performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble). Bolshoi Theatre performance: 24 — Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Diversions" (one-act ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 21 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 22 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet); 23 (mat) — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera); 23 (eve) — Triple-bill: Svetlov, "The Red Gaidar"; 24 — "The Red Gaidar"; 25 — "The Red Gaidar"; 26 — "The Red Gaidar"; 27 — "The Red Gaidar"; 28 — "The Red Gaidar"; 29 — "The Red Gaidar"; 30 — "The Red Gaidar"; 31 — "The Red Gaidar".

### FILMS

"I'll Never Forget You" (film studio). A story about the faithful love between a soldier and a hospital nurse, who served him. Cinema: "Leningrad" (12 Walter Ulbricht St. Metro Sokol). Epilogue (Mosfilm Studio). This film makes one think about the lack of kindness and understanding among people, about spiritual facilities and moral development. Director — Marlen Khuzhik. Cinema: "Zaryadye" (11 Kirovskaya Embankment, Metro Ploshchad Nogina).

### CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Kirovskaya Embankment, Metro Ploshchad Nogina). 21-24 — "The Red Gaidar"; 25 — "The Red Gaidar"; 26 — "The Red Gaidar"; 27 — "The Red Gaidar"; 28 — "The Red Gaidar"; 29 — "The Red Gaidar"; 30 — "The Red Gaidar"; 31 — "The Red Gaidar".

# BUSINESS

## ON THE BENEFITS OF GOOD TRADING RELATIONS

Better Japanese-Soviet relations would advance the vital interests of both nations and lay the groundwork for broader good-neighbourly relations between Japan and the USSR, says distinguished Japanese economist and University of Tokyo professor Kazuo Ogawa. Japanese-Soviet economic relations have a long history. The Soviet Union sells Japan the raw materials and goods it needs while Japan exports to the USSR machines and equipment. Both countries considerably benefit from this exchange. This idea is underlined in his book "Foreign Trade Between the USSR and Japan". The Japanese business community has repeatedly stressed the importance of broader trade and economic links with the USSR, which is, after all, a major industrial power. The imposition by the present US administration of so-called economic sanctions, accepted by the Japanese Government under Washington pressure, could not help but adversely affect trade and economic relations between Japan and the USSR. Rough estimates alone indicate that Japanese industrialists lost 14 big contracts which were gobbled up by their West European competitors who ignored the US dike. The book points out that, as a result of closely following American orders, Japan lost 4,000 million dollars while Japanese businessmen suffered a painful blow.

## A STABLE MARKET

The West German economy's eastern committee has published statistics on FRG trade with socialist countries in 1983. West German trade with socialist countries (excluding Yugoslavia and the GDR) went up last year by 7.1 per cent to reach 44,800 million marks, whereas overall sales for West Germany increased by only 2.3 per cent. In 1983, the Soviet Union continued to be West Germany's major socialist trading partner. The eastern committee emphasizes that the Soviet market is considered to be especially stable and promising. Thus, West German exports to the Soviet Union increased by 19.7 per cent. The committee indicates that West Germany will seek to do more trade with socialist countries.

## SOVIET GAS FOR WEST BERLIN

Bright posters along the road to the Town Hall in the West Berlin area of Wilmerdorf announce the exhibition, "Natural Gas in West Berlin". The numerous stands, diagrams and maps showing the route of the gas pipeline stretching from Urengoy to Western Europe, outline the prospects for switching the city over to natural gas. From autumn 1985 it will be pumped to West Berlin from the Soviet Union. In March last year, an agreement was signed for annual deliveries of seven hundred thousand million cubic metres of Siberian gas for a period of 25 years.

## USSR AND ZAMBIA TO STEP UP COOPERATION

The Zambian association of traders and industrialists and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry have signed an agreement on cooperation in Lusaka, capital of Zambia. The document says that the partners will work to promote trade as well as economic, scientific and technological links between the two nations and will give mutual aid to organizers and participants of international exhibitions.

## Contacts and contracts

Baris Bugayev, USSR Minister of Civil Aviation, has had a meeting with Lord King, the President of British Airways. Views were exchanged on issues pertaining to cooperation between the two countries in the field of air communications. It will be 25 years in May this year since the opening of regular air traffic between the USSR and Britain. At the present time Aeroflot and British Airways operate eight flights a week between London and Soviet cities. Annually, over 100 thousand passengers are carried by air between the two countries.

Two new ships, the dry cargo vessel, "The Vera Morskaya" and the container carrier "The Red-on-Don" have been handed over to Soviet customers by shipbuilders from the Dimitrov ship-building complex, in the Bulgarian city of Varna. The complex and factories in Burgas and Ruse are at present fulfilling Soviet orders for seagoing and river tankers, container carriers, floating docks, and other types of modern ships.

## Time-tested treaty

Thirty-six years ago, the USSR and Hungary signed a Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The 1947 Treaty which was further extended in 1967 has provided a fruitful basis for cooperation between these two countries. This is especially true of large-scale economic links. In the current five-year period (1981-85) alone, Soviet-Hungarian trade exchanges will have risen 1.5-fold as compared with the previous five-year plan period, to hit a total of 35,000 million roubles. Of special importance for both countries are dozens of intergovernmental agreements on specialization and cooperation relating to various fields of industry. These include on agreement specifying Hungary as specializing in the production of pesticides, while the USSR to expand its deliveries of Hungary of certain mineral fertilizers and other products.

An ambulance based on the Soviet RAP minibus manufactured in Latvia and equipped with TAMRO instrumentation, is one of the exhibits put on show by TAMRO, a Finnish corporation. It was developed jointly with Soviet experts. In 1980, also in Moscow, we showed this ambulance for the first time, Maril Juntunen.

## WEATHER

February 21-24  
In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells is expected. No snow. Night temperatures of -8°, -13°C (to -10°C in the Moscow Region). Temperatures will rise slightly at the end of the period.

## State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for February 1984			
Currency	Quotations in roubles	French franc	100 9.49
		German mark	100 29.31
		Indian rupee	100 7.46
		Italian lire	10,000 4.74
Australian dollar	100 74.32	Norwegian krone	100 10.27
Austrian schilling	100 4.14	Swedish krona	100 9.75
Canadian dollar	100 63.45	Swiss franc	100 35.93
English pound sterling	100 113.72	US dollar	100 79.00

## TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.  
Tramways 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.  
Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.  
Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.  
Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.  
Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00.  
Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

## SPORTS

BANDY  
Stadium in Krasnogorsk (Metro Tushnetskaya, bus 542). USSR

## SOVIET RAIL (SZD) BRINGS ANY TRIP WITHIN YOUR MEANS AND MAKES IT MORE PLEASANT THAN YOU EVER THOUGHT POSSIBLE.

SZD coaches are provided with everything you need to travel in comfort. Cozy compartments, first-class service plus traditional Russian hospitality will contribute to your good mood and make your journey a relaxing and agreeable experience.

Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with a dining-car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner; various hors-d'oeuvres, vintage wines, juice, fruit, tobacco and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel.

Organised groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services linking Moscow with Aachen, Hamburg, Bern, Ostend, Hoek van Holland, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Turin, Athens, Istanbul, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen or Leningrad with Cologne and Helsinki, or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services please contact your nearest travel agent or Intourist office.

## SOVIET RAIL WILL ALWAYS BE GLAD TO WELCOME YOU ABOARD THEIR TRAINS!



## SOVIET RAILWAYS

## 60 PER CENT GROWTH IN TRADE

An agreement on trade and payments between the governments of the USSR and the People's Republic of China for 1984 has been signed in Peking. It provides for a considerable expansion of bilateral trade both in the volume and the list of goods supplied to each other. The total sum of the combined goods turnover this year will amount to about 1,000 million roubles, which is 60 per cent more than in the past year.

## TAMRO-RAF: JOINT VENTURE

At the specialized "Hospital-04" exhibition which can be seen at Sokolniki Park in Moscow, companies from the USA, Great Britain, West Germany, Austria and other countries are displaying various sorts of equipment intended for clinics, hospitals, laboratories, etc. An ambulance based on the Soviet RAP minibus manufactured in Latvia and equipped with TAMRO instrumentation, is one of the exhibits put on show by TAMRO, a Finnish corporation. It was developed jointly with Soviet experts.

In 1980, also in Moscow, we showed this ambulance for the first time, Maril Juntunen. TAMRO also maintains contacts in other fields with the USSR. For instance, the manufacture of hygienic materials for maternity homes, pharmaceuticals, etc.

## Intourist news

## Growing interest in the USSR

The joint stand mounted by Intourist and Aeroflot of the Ninth World Salon of Tourism and Voyages in Paris is always packed with people. Hundreds of French and foreign travel agencies, airlines, railway and shipping companies are taking part in the Salon.

Visitors spend a long time at the Soviet stand choosing excellent routes for their journeys across the Soviet Union. Most of the questions this year are about travel opportunities in Siberia, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Soviet travel films and performances by the Krasnaya Medical College Folk Choir attract large audiences.

Considerable interest has been aroused by a press conference held at the Salon by travel agents from the six socialist countries — the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The speakers stressed that the development of international tourism contributes towards mutual understanding and the establishment of contacts between peoples of different countries in the spirit of the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation.

The French people are increasingly attracted by journeys to the Soviet Union. They are impressed by the rich culture of the peoples of our country, and want to learn more about the USSR, said Jean Bernard, President of the Campaigns Generale de Tourisme de la France. "Our aim has been cooperating with Intourist for a quarter of a century. We have every reason to be happy with this cooperation, as an overwhelming majority of our clients, say, ninety-nine per cent of them, return from the Soviet Union very pleased with their journey. I am glad to note the impressive development of the tourist industry in the Soviet Union over the past few years."